

# EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION STAKED ON GENOA DISASTERS, SAYS SIR PHILIP GIBBS

## Years of Peace or War, Time Alone Will Tell, to Come Out of Parley

Issues Raised, More Powerful Than Diplomacy, Cannot Be Thrust Back.

FRANCE QUITE FRANK

Russia Breaks Through Isolation and Germany Is No Longer Alone.

BRITAIN IS FOR HARMONY

Lloyd George Shows She Will Not Support Alliance for Revenge.

By SIR PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, May 6.—The Genoa conference still dominates and interests all people who look beyond their front parlor to the great world with its passionate problems, and who understand even a little the tremendous drama of current history. To my mind there emerge very clearly from all recent crises of this conference certain vital issues upon which European civilization is staked.

Is it possible for Europe to arrange any pact of peace which will be more than a breathing space before another international conflict? Is it humanly probable that Germany will abandon all hopes of revenge against France and accept for all time the penalties imposed on her by the Treaty of Versailles? Will France under Poincaré take violent action against Germany alone if need be to enforce payments which will make Germany bankrupt, or will France modify her claims in order to secure allied support? Above all, is the German-Russian treaty a future threat to European peace?

These are questions that must be answered at Genoa or afterward. They cannot be thrust into the background

of the treaty which were most harmful, but Germany's separate and individual act which disarmed the negotiating powers of other nations and immediately aroused French passion.

France, always averse to the Genoa conference, had at once an excuse for killing it. Only Lloyd George's personal supremacy of influence saved it at that time. Barthou, the French delegate who is under the spell of Lloyd George and a man of liberal mind, risked something of his own career in avoiding a direct break up. But Poincaré, the French President, at home with his people and aware of their passion rising justly by day, made his terrible speech at Bar-le-Duc, in which he made it plain that he regarded the German-Russian treaty as a direct menace to France in future years and would take no chances now.

The Nations Aroused.

Every national fear and passion, every delegate of every nation represented and every journalist of these nations was excited and aroused. From Genoa the wires of the world thrived with words of anger, doubt, distress. Those who wanted to kill the conference, all those of France and some of England, saw here their splendid chance. All those who wanted to kill Lloyd George as a political force, all those of France and many of England, were quick to get their message of the crisis through to the public. And Lloyd George and his little band of comrades heard the rising of the storm. Some of them, forgotten awhile of their own prestige, thinking of bigger things than their little reputations, heard in the howling of this storm a menace of future evil, destructive of Europe's chance of peace and very tragic in its consequences to the mothers of boys and men still young.

For let there be no mistake about this business. Out of Genoa will come a reasonable chance of peace for many years or dreadful certainties of war as soon as the forces still spent after the recent conflict have renewed their power of destruction. Genoa has raised these issues. They cannot be thrust back beneath the surface again. France has spoken plainly. Russia has broken through her wall of isolation. Great Britain is no longer alone. Great Britain, if Lloyd George still represents his country, has made it clear that peace can come only by way of concession and good will and that she will not support any alliance based on revenge or aggression.

Forces Greater Than Diplomacy.

By forces outside the conference and greater than any gathering of diplomats, the great moving forces of economic law, racial hatred and fears, these facts have broken their way into the council chambers of Genoa. It was designed to avoid those issues. Its first program was a mass of insincerity in which those problems were skillfully thrust aside. But rapidly this

crust of insincerity was burst wide open by grim realities. A pact of peace could not be made by polite verbalism, leaving out the root causes of war. German reparations and French adherence to the treaty of Versailles were forbidden subjects. As root causes they were thrust up. They had to be discussed unless the conference should be no more than a farce.

They are now being discussed. In his speech to the journalists on April 27 Lloyd George with his back to the wall and with tremendous eloquence, revealed all those potential perils lurking behind the conference. He departed utterly from the instructions and reservations to which he had submitted in the conference. He told us plain and truthful truth about things which will follow inevitably in our

Perjury Is an Everyday Affair, but Difficulty of Proof Makes Conviction of Girl Surprising

By WM. MCURTRE SPEER.

Perjury is one of the most frequent crimes. Every judge knows many instances. In the criminal courts witnesses testify falsely every day. In the civil courts perjury has become almost casual and is frequently commented on by the judges and in the opinions of the court.

Yet there is seldom an indictment and a conviction for perjury. In proportion to the number of offenses it has a very low percentage of convictions. For this there are two principal reasons: one the fact that rarely is there a complainant, and for a second reason conviction is difficult because the proof is so technical.

A conviction like that of Gussie Humann is most unusual. Miss Humann had aided Joseph Libasci, the father of her unborn child, in murdering Harry Garbe, her first lover. On her trial for murder she was acquitted, as is the custom of men juries when a woman kills a man with whom she has had improper relations. On Libasci's trial she testified falsely for the defense and her testimony persuaded several of the jurors to vote for Libasci's acquittal and caused a disagreement of the jury. Later Libasci pleaded guilty to a lesser degree of murder and escaped the electric chair.

Conviction a Surprise.

Then Miss Humann was indicted for her perjury at Libasci's trial, and to everybody's surprise, the jury found her guilty. After her conviction she confessed to Justice Lewis and was sentenced to not less than seven years and six months nor more than fifteen years at Auburn Prison. This imprisonment can be reduced by good behavior, but added to the imprisonment was the fact that her baby will be taken away from her after its birth, since babies are not allowed in State prisons.

The maximum penalty for such perjury as Miss Humann's is twenty years in State's prison, because her perjury was committed on the trial of an indictment for felony. The maximum penalty for any other kind of perjury is ten years.

To the ordinary man perjury means telling a lie under oath. But it requires a great deal more than that a man told an untruth under oath to convict him of perjury.

There is a vast difference between the language of the ninth commandment, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor," and the definition of perjury as given in section 1629 of the penal law.

What the Penal Code Says.

This section is drawn with great elaboration, and reads as follows: "A person who swears or affirms that he will truly testify, declare, depose or certify, or that any testimony, declaration, deposition, affidavit, or other writing by him subscribed is true in an action, or a special proceeding, or upon any hearing or inquiry, or on any occasion in which an oath is required by law, or is necessary for the prosecution or defense of a private right, or for the ends of public justice, or may lawfully be administered, and who in such action or proceeding, or on such hearing, inquiry or other occasion willfully and knowingly testifies, declares, deposes or certifies falsely in any material matter, or states in his testimony, declaration, deposition, affidavit or certificate any material matter to be true which he knows to be false, is guilty of perjury."

There are scores of decisions as to what does and does not constitute perjury. Of course the man must be sworn or affirmed. It is not necessary for him to be "sworn by laying his hand upon the Gospels" (section 1622). Neither is it a defense that "the oath was administered or taken in irregular manner" (section 1621). But it must be an occasion when an oath may be lawfully administered. As to just what this means there are many decisions.

May Plead a Mistake.

Then the accused must have acted "willfully." That involves the question of intent, as to which there are interesting and valuable decisions. He must also have testified "knowingly," which is a loophole through which some perjurers escape on the ground that there was a mistake or that they did not understand the question, or that they had not carefully read the paper they signed, or that they did not understand its purport, as to all of which there are more decisions and opinions.

Of course the testimony must be false or there could be no perjury. If the man intended to commit perjury and believed he was lying, but in fact told the truth, he is not guilty. He may have had the intent, but the intent alone is not enough.

A big loophole is that the testimony must be "material." As to what is material there is a vast difference of opinion. In any transaction there are many details, sometimes scores of incidents. Whether it was day or night, or sunny or rainy or winter or summer may be material. The date when the paper was signed may be very material or it may be of no importance.

Handel Festival May 25.

English Music Lovers Advance Money to Hold It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau.

English music lovers have advanced the money to make it possible to hold a Handel festival at Hanover in Mortzberg, the great composer's old home, May 25. There will be a display of souvenirs connected with the life of Handel.

English devotees of his music intend to visit Hanover in large numbers during the festival.

world if Genoa fails to secure reasonable certainties of peace. It was the most courageous speech in his career, and it is not certain yet whether or not it will lead to his political downfall or to new triumph. His political enemies in England are using it for their case for his dismissal, but behind them are the people of Great Britain to whose verdict he will appeal.

That he said then about the United States is what he ventured to say many times before the conference began. By its geographical position, national history, mental outlook, aloof from racial passions of Europe, it is the only power in the world which can act as a great arbitrator in all this conflict of forces, interests and passions. It is of urgent, vital need that a clear call should come from

Venice Art Show Open.

American Works Few: German and Austrian Many.

VENICE, May 6.—The twelfth biennial art exhibition was formally opened this week by Prince Humbert. The last exhibition was featured by numerous American works of art, but to-day American representation was meager.

For the first time since the war there were many German, Austrian and Hungarian exhibits.

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## General Training Needed With Technical Education as Start Toward Success

By FRANK D. BLODGETT, President Adelphi College.

It is not an easy task at the present time to agree upon what constitutes the best kind of an education. Some say that the goal is reached when men and women can earn a living; others insist that this attainment does not fully meet the needs of the case; that people must be fitted as well to live. To have the power to earn a living is good and essential; to have the power to live well is even better. There are many new demands being made upon the youth of to-day, and the demands of yesterday, too, were not those of the age before.

There are certain underlying fundamental principles, however, that have characterized good work in all ages. Truth is not new, but it is vital; it is ideal, but no practical business could exist long without it. Honesty is not a new idea, but it is so practical that, morals aside, we agree that "honesty is the best policy." Generosity, refinement, thought, the power of gaining wise conclusions, kindness, unselfishness—these have all been of value in the past, and they are likely to be of value as long as time shall be. Such qualities are sometimes called ideals. Perhaps then it is true that the so-called ideal is not so far from the practical; perhaps the ideal is practical; the practical, ideal.

Forms may change; the substance is stable. The educated person must be able to earn a living, but he must have also the power to use that living when he has it earned. In this age of great achievements, of necessarily high tension, we sometimes forget the desire to be able to secure the first one. With people differing as they do in power and capacity, it is clearly not a question of whether all should follow this road to development or that one, but the essential point is that so far as possible each person should reach the goal, and to this means to find the particular line of work best adapted to develop the particular individual.

Technical Training Does Not Nullify Liberal Education

Education is individual; it is not a machine product. There is great need to-day for the technical training, but the need for the liberal training is no less imperative. People must be able to do, but they must know what to do, and why to do. They need to think, and in thinking must be able to grasp a subject not from a limited point of view but in its entirety.

Life is in its nature limited, and human understanding, too, is not all comprehensive in its grasp. In the nature of things some must attend to the particular work of particular machines, as it were, others must have the more comprehensive grasp of the whole plant. We need the technical worker, but we need the other type of mind as well. In many cases we can find both persons in one individual if training is his opportunity. Such training is not practically available to master such tasks; others are prevented by economic reasons from following such a course to its goal. These limitations exist, but in my judgment the best specialist is the one who builds his special study upon the broad foundation of the widest liberal study.

Two classes of people conspicuously menace society. It is not easy to say which class is the more dangerous. Whom have we reason to dread most to-day? The ignorant, blundering, stupid criminal who appropriates the property of others, possibly because he is hungry? No; we can put him out of the way—lock him up if need be. The man, the woman, whom we have magnificent, of marvelous intellect, of intellect devoid of the balance of moral stamina. And the second most dangerous class? It is made up of the people whose intentions are good enough, but who have not the brains, the balance, the "gumption" to do the best things. The trouble caused by these two classes covers a large part of the difficulties of the world.

In this wonderful age we are realizing, too, the lesson of service. No man, no woman, has fully attained a real education who has not learned to feel at least in part the truth so well stated in this beautiful stanza:

For life is a mirror of King and slave— The just what we are and do. So give to the world the best you have. And its best will come back to you.

Find Yourself Necessary Now As in Days of Old Greece

"The best you have." That means natural aptitude molded by the best teaching, not forgetting that time must enter in as well to enable the individual to "find himself." That means the need of institutions of many kinds to bring out that "best" which lies in so many different lines. That means time for thinking great thoughts, for studying great problems. No truer philosophy was ever written than the words "As a man thinks in his heart, so is he."

Even at the risk that some reader may hastily accuse me of preaching a sermon rather than attempting to cite pedagogical principles, I want to go a step further. No philosophy can be truer than the sentiment so well stated by a Teacher of old that "Whatsoever a man sows, so shall he also reap." Ideas are powerful things. Men have died for them; nations have risen and fallen because of them.

If these facts are true it seems to me very evident that the question for solution is not whether we shall stress liberal education or technical education; we need both. We need better equipped schools and colleges and more of them to develop the potential qualities of our young people in both lines.

I for one would not try to answer the question as to which kind of an education we should emphasize, liberal or technical. To me the problem shapes up in a different way, and the answer is rather this: we need more of both. The world needs more people who can do and think, and the line of work the particular pupil shall follow further must be settled as an individual problem. Colleges have the right to desire that an ever increasing percentage of their graduates shall take their positions among trained specialists; colleges must develop an ever increasing percentage of graduates who shall be more human, more keen visioned, more thoroughly patriotic, more kindly and more useful.

Men [women] who their duties know And, knowing, dare maintain. Citizens who think less of their rights and more of their obligations; who think less of "my rights and your duties" and more of "my duties and your rights."

## Vienna Now Hotbed of Propaganda and Monarchist Plots; Leniency Is Shown to Hapsburg Adherents

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, April 20.—Vienna is now passing through an era of monarchist plots and propaganda. The death of the last Austro-Hungarian Emperor brought to Vienna the proprietors of nearly all the aristocratic town palaces from the Austrian country seats and the neighboring States, as they wished to do homage to the memory of the departed ruler in St. Stephen's Cathedral or the Capuchin Church, where most of the crowned members of the Hapsburg dynasty are entombed. The feudal aristocrats of Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia felt that Vienna is the proper place for an aristocratic and monarchist rally, as it is the old residence of the great empire of their dreams, the spiritual center of their future hopes and a place where monarchists can move about quietly and unmolested as long as they do not give any special reason for governmental intervention.

In Prague, the capital of the fiercely nationalistic Czechs, with a historic tradition hostile to the Hapsburgs, every open manifestation of mourning for the Emperor would have roused grave suspicions and led to persecutions. Belgrade is a Serbian town, of which the Hapsburgs were the declared enemies since the eighties of the last century, and the other towns of Jugoslavia are under strict control from Belgrade and not safe. Thus Vienna was the predestined meeting place for all paladins of the Hapsburgs, except the Hungarians, who had no need to leave their country for that purpose, as Hungary is still a kingdom with a strong pro-Hapsburg tinge. But the Thuns, Cotteks, Schwarzenbergs, Lobkowitzs and many other aristocratic landowners of Bohemia and Jugoslavia flocked to Vienna to pray for their Emperor and King, order mourning dresses in the accustomed tailoring salons and talk over the changes of the last year, and, very probably, over the future.

Lenient to Monarchists.

Vienna takes a lenient attitude if it has to deal with monarchism. One cannot expect a city with a thousand year old monarchic culture to turn radically republican within three and a half years. At the same time the great majority of the population has become utterly sick of and indifferent to politics and has only the desire to be left in peace and to earn enough money for satisfying the needs of the moment. At the bottom of his heart the average Viennese is a liberal and leaves to every one his opinion, as long as the other refrains from aggressiveness. In this atmosphere the monarchists can count upon being tolerated, but at the same time they have very little chance to stir up a public movement in their favor. It is more than doubtful whether it would be possible to find a couple of thousand Viennese ready to shed their blood for a Hapsburg.

Many Plots for Many Kings.

Since then the monarchists have contented themselves with distributing thousands of pamphlets in favor of Archduke Otto, whom they now regard as the lawful Emperor and King. At the same time there are rumors that secret conventions are held behind the silent walls of the quiet mansions and that trouble is in the air. But since the dismemberment of the monarchy Vienna has always been a city of plots and rumors, and it is very unlikely that the monarchists will ever do anything serious, as such an attempt could only end in a ridiculous failure. The interest of the newspaper-reading public is now absorbed by the conference in Genoa, and the Hapsburg question, which filled the papers as late as ten days ago, has wholly disappeared from the public mind.

If Vienna is a hopeless field of operation for the Hapsburgs in spite of sporadic demonstrations and wholesale distributions of propaganda leaflets, some of the members of the dynasty hope to find compensation in the new national States. Archduke Stephan, uncle of the late Emperor Charles, has adopted Polish nationality and has been mentioned several times as a possible future king of Poland. He resides in his castle at Saybusch in Galicia, and two of his sons, Karl Albrecht and Leo, are serving as officers in the Polish army. A third son of Stephan, Archduke Wilhelm, has become a Ukrainian citizen, under the name of Wasyl Wasyshyn, he holds the rank of a Ukrainian colonel and has placed himself at the head of the Ukrainian independence movement.

Several Ukrainian Cabinets.

Perhaps it would be more correct to say this is one of the Ukrainian independence movements, as my past experience has taught me that among the many Ukrainians living here there are hardly two who belong to exactly the same party and the same movement, with

## Japan's Interest in Our Art Is Due to Ulterior Motives Rather Than to Admiration

THERE was a perfectly natural state of excitement engendered in the art sales rooms of New York when a rumor reached the city that a mysterious Japanese who had been buying at extravagant prices all sorts of valuable pictures, tapestries, pottery, etc., was coming to this country with a similar purpose. His name was given, but while the rumor grew and grew, it told very little. But that he was going or had gone about France, Austria and Italy buying up every art treasure in sight was told over and over again in a series of cable dispatches.

This stir happened almost simultaneously with the opening of the art congress for disarmament and the art dealers were nonplussed when the "Great Unknown" arrived because he did not stop in New York, but went directly to Washington. His name was then revealed as Kojiro Matsukata. He is the son of Marquis Matsukata, who has twice been Premier of Japan and now is in the Imperial Household. The son or the father or both are behind the movement of the great Museum of Occidental Art which is soon to rise on the slopes of a hill overlooking the Bay of Tokyo and in sight of famous Fujiyama.

The younger Matsukata kept step with his conference and did not buy any pictures until he returned to New York, and then he did not reveal interest in even genuine antiques. He bought instead examples of Innes, Chase, Davies, Mary Cassatt, just as he had bought in England paintings by Whistler, Abbey, Sargent and Shannon, as well as canvases by modern Englishmen, including Frank Brangwyn, Sir William Orpen, Augustus John and D. Y. Cameron. Brangwyn was engaged by him to draw plans for the museum buildings.

Matsukata has made no secret of why he has been purchasing with the greatest lavishness every kind of western art. It is in order that the Japanese may learn our ways in art, as he has already learned them in war and commerce and master them and make their profit of them. There is not the faintest idea that they will ever admire our ideals or will seek to change the psychology of their own land by emulating them except in rude commercial ways.

The Japanese, however well educated they may be, do not think that Occidental art is beautiful, but only interesting. They feel no rapture upon gazing at Grecian marbles, they are not moved by the masterful color effects and characterful delineations of Rembrandt or Velasquez. Neither are they enthralled by the splendors of Shakespearean thought, nor by any of the most exquisite expressions of the western soul found in our literature. They are interested by what we do in

art, and they desire to know how—or why—we do it. And now they are going to establish a great museum of our art, so that they may find what forms and colors are salable here.

About a year ago a great shipment of beautiful Japanese dolls and toys was returned to Japan because they did not sell here. The reason given and accepted was that American children were not interested in slanting eyes and alive complexion. Now the Japanese mean to make their toys in conformity to western ideas of prettiness.

This, in a nutshell, is the reason behind the immense museum and its priceless collections.

## THE "HWA MEI" COLLECTION At the American Art Galleries

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